PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. M. W. CORNER MASSAU AND FULTON STS

TERM 8, cash in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—II per annum.
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—II per annum.
THE MERKLY HERALD every Saturday at 6% cents are
any ports per annum; the European Edition 34 per annum.
II all part of Great British, and 16 to any part of the Conmer, both to include postage.

ALL LETTERY by Mail for Subscriptions or with AdvanSection to be post past, or the postage will be deducted from

Section to be post part, or the post-tion money consisted.

To LUNYARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing impor-form news, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used will be liberally part for. By CVIR TORRING CONTRIPOR DENTS AND PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL BROTTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

AMERICANTS TO MOSROW EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway-Enchanterss-To

DOWERY PHEATER, DOWNER Afternoon BLIND MINI-MECHANIC AND THE LORD. Evening Object of INTE-ANTI-JACKETS OF BLUE MASSAGES OF MICHILIAWAK

MEBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway - SOMENIAN GIRL BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Nick Your WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Laugh when you

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. Broadway-Afternoon-LADY OF THE LACE-S GROST IN SPITE OF LOSOT OF THE BEATH, Evening-Journal British of Boston Spectre Buildegro

AWREICAN MUSEUM - Morning - VILLAGE PROFLIGATI - A Chest in Spite of Hinself. Afternoon - Two Per brunners - Don Carar de Bazan. Esening - Rob Roy. WOOD'S WARIETIES-Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

SUCELEY'S OPERA HOUSE, AND Recadway-Rock-

TO NIGHT.
METROPOLITAN THEATRE—SUNDAY CONCERT.

Sew York, Sunday, December 24, 1854. The News.

By the arrival of the America at Halifax we have seccived ten day's later intelligence from Europe. The summary of her news, received by telegraph, although brief is of the highest importance.

To counterbalance the absence of any fresh details of interest from the Crimea, we have the scarcely credible statement that, on the 2d instant, a treaty of alliance was signed between Austria, ce and England, by which it was supposedfor only thus far does the assertion go-Austria within one month from the date of the instrument England and France guaranteeing her against in on and insurrection. It is added that Austria only consented to sign this treaty as a choice be en two alternatives put to her-that of either actively co-operating with the allies, or having war immediately declared against her. If these stateents are correct, they may be regarded as the first ults of the understanding come to between th Emperor of the French and Lord Palmerston, during the visit of the latter to Paris.

Prussia and the other German States are hastily metting their contingents on a war footing, but it ins to be seen whether they will respond to to appeal for support said to have been made to busily at work amongst the members of the Federal Diet, and if Austria has by this new treaty abandoned the limits which she herself so lately laid down as the Rubicon of peace between herself and Russia, and within which it was only possible to seoure the united action of Germany, we may anticipate an immediate split in the Diet and a divergence of interests which will array some of its members on the side of the Czar. In that case a genera European war will become inevitable.

Count Nesselrade has published a letter defining

the four conditions on which Russia will accep peace, but as they seek to maintain existing treatie with the exception of that of 1841, a revision of which would be admitted, there is no probability of ir new propositions being more acceptable than

Omer Pashs was shout to embark for the Crime with 40,000 men. A proposition is to be laid betion of the British army to the extent of 30,000 additional troops.

From Spain we learn that the Spanish Chambe have resolved to suppport the present dynasty. The Ministry had resigned after a slight defeat, but med office again. Further changes were, how ever, expected-Espartero baving advised the Queen to send for Madoz and Oleazo-both of them, we believe, violent Progressistas. Mr. Soulé had

The mails of the America are not likely to reach me before Monday night. They will be looked for with impatience for the completion of the meagre details given above. The screw steamer Sara's Sands left England on the 5th, and the Washington on the 6th. The latter vessel had 100 passengers and a cargo worth \$3,000,000.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House o Representatives has concluded to report a resolu-tion tendering the mediation of the United States in the pending European war. The resolution, is is understood, will be substantially the same as that introduced by Mr. Clingman, which is a

A Joint Resolution requesting the President to tender the mediation of the United States to the Powers engaged in the Eastern war:

Whereas, the people of the United States see, with regret, that several of the great Powers of Europe are engaged in a war which threatens to be of long duration, and disastrous in its consequences to the industrial and social interests of a large portion of the civilized world; and being, under the favor of Providence, in the full entryment of the blessings of peace, distant from the theatre of conflict, disconnected with the causes of quarrel between the parties belligerent, and as a nation having no immediate interest in the contest; and while not recognizing the right to interfere either by force or by menage, nevertheless, are of opinion that the controversy is susceptible of pacific adjustment through the interposition of a neutral and friendly power, Therefore,

Therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatiyes of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to tender to the
deligerent the mediation of the United States in such
manner as, in his judgment, may seem most likely to
bead to a varietiestic.

Dennis Carrick and Peter M. Lawson, charged respectively with causing the death of Hugh Hagen and a man pamed O'Neill, the former by a blow on the head with a cart rung, and the latter by stabblog with a knife, were examined before Coroner Camble yesterday, and committed to the Tombs to await the action of the grand jury.

To-morrow being Christmas day, no business will

be transacted in the law courts. The ship Howa &, arrived at this port yesterday from Hamburg, had thirty-three deaths on the pas sage. The ship William Nelson, recently arrived at New Orleans from Havre, reported sixty deaths

during the voyage,

Hop. David L. Yules has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Florida He is a democrat, and succeeds Hon. Jackson Mor ton, whig, whose term of office will expire on the

According to the official report of the City Inspector there were 379 deaths in the city during past week, viz.: 86 man, 61 women, 130 boys and 102 girls. This shows a decrease of six, as compared with the mortality of the previous week. There were 6 cases of bronchitle, 58 of consumption, 25 of inflammation of the lungs, 23 of other inflammatory complaints, 15 of dropsy in the head, 9 of other dropsical diseases, 8 of diarrhea, 4 of dysentery, 6 of congestion of the lungs, 6 of typhus fever, 5 of congestion of the brain, and 3 of delirium tremens. The principal causes of mortality among children were: convulsions, 30; croup, 14 scarlet fever, 17; marasmus, 20; and messels, 12. There were 5 premature births, and 26 cases of still born reported. There were five deaths from external causes, one from poison, and three from se public institutions. The nativity table give 245 natives of the United States, 70 of Ireland, 47 of Germany and the belance of other European

We publish in to-day's paper a very lateresting

report of the operations of the Independent Treesury during the past nine years. It is from the pen of William M. Googe, the widely known author of numerous essays upon finance. We also give, in mn, the bill creating a court for the ation of private claims. It was reported by Mr. Brodhead, the chairman of the select com nittee, and passed the Senate on Thursday last with only a single amendment, having reference to th esuing of subpresses to compet the attendance of witnesses. The importance of this subject will com nand for the bill an attent ve perusal-

The Monarchical Movement in Mexico and Guatemala-Its Objects.

We have already had occasion to observe that Santa Anna is striking a final blow at even the name of republic in Mexico, and through a pretended appeal to the national will, preparing or an absolute subversion of the present nominal form of government in that country, and for his own assumption of the title of Emperor. At the same time we see Guatemala, the next Spanish American State in respect to size and population, north of Panama, rather anticipating than following this example, and relapeng into a de facto monarchy. The problem, therefore, whether the people of Spanish America, from whom at the period of their independence so much was expected, are capable of self-government, or even of comprehending or enjoying civil freedom, approaches a selution in the negative. This result, as affecting the principles and policy of the United States not less than its interests and safety, must soon claim a predominating share of the attention both of our government and people. This country cannot regard with indifference the re-establishment of the antagonistic systems of Europe upon its borders, nor permit the hostile and dangerous influence which would inevitably spring from them to take permanent root.

When Santa Anna returned to Mexico, scarcely two years ago, he was absorbed will the grand idea of a general alliance of the Spanish-American States, under the "protection of Spain," against the power and progress of the United States, in which scheme, however, true to his instincts, he never lost sight of himself as the grand head and director. This scheme was not without some elements favorable to its success. It was favored by the ignorance, the absurd pride of race, the bigotry, and the proverbial jealousy of those to whom it was addressed. The most artful and unscrupulous appeals were made to their pride. prejudices and passions, while mendacity exhausted itself in misrepresentations of the United States and its policy. The public newspapers of Spain, Cuba, and Mexico, as well as the more obscure journals to the southward which were attached to the same interest, echoed each others denunciations of the United States. coupled with every local appeal which it was supposed could excite the popular mind in fartherance of the scheme. It is barely possible that Santa Anna believed that the incongruous materials which he sought to bring together might be wrought into a strong and permanent fabric, and that the grand Hispano-American Alliance, under the omnipotent " protection of Spain," might really become a positive and efficient counterpoise to the United States in America. To suppose so, however, would im ply that he was as blind as unprincipled. and would lead men to despise his judgment as much as they have learned to detest his character.

In the elaboration of their scheme Santa Anna and his supporters rightly comprehended that the proposed results were incompatible with both the principle and practice of republicenism. They saw further, that even the impotent support of Spain, much less the coun tenance of the other powers of Europe, could not be secured except by a sacrifice and total suffocation of liberal and democratic ideas and sentiments. For, while the States which might be seduced in:o this alliance were suffered to ism, there would be more or less of sympathy with the United States. Hence, from general attacks upon this country, the schemers gradually turned their weapons upon the principle of which it is the exponent; and from advocates of a Hispano-American Alliance became the apologists of reaction, and the advocates of monarchical principles and the restoration of imperial power!

It was not long after his return to Mexico that the scheme of Santa Anna took this form and scope. In prosecuting it, the liberty of the press, the constitution of the country, the sovereignty of the States, in fact every safeguard of freedom, were rapidly stricken down. and an advance toward imperialism made in the restoration of titles of rank, dilapidated orders, and regal designations. The ever ready and obsequious allies of dispotism, a mercenary priesthood, were reinstated in those positions of power and influence from which the republic had displaced them. In short, every obstacle to the success of the great treason which was meditated, was early removed by the unscrupulous exercise of force. The consummation has only been delayed by outbursts of popular indignation in some of the provinces, and by an almost total absence of means to sup port the extravagance of imperial state. To procure the latter, he, who in affected patriotic indignation had banished the men who signed the cession of California, himself bargained away another portion of his "querida patria!" But even the money thus unworthily acquired, and we may add so foolishly bestowed by a government which could not have been blind to the objects for which it was sought, has already been squandered. Yet the traitor and impostor with an infatuation unparalleled in history, is making the final grasp at a shadowy sceptre, and rashly seeks to plant his feet on a throne which crumbles away even before it is raised The Empire of Mexico will be proclaimed to day, only to be overthown to-morrow; and the Emperor of one hour will be the derided refugee of the next. The fate of Iturbide might be a warning, except to one "whom the gods have first made mad."

The subversion of republicanism in Guatemala has been effected by pretty much the same machinery which was put in operation in Mexico, and was, in great part, carried under the direction of Santa Anna, One of his earliest acts, after the promulgation of his scheme of a grand Hispano-American alliance, was to de patch a confidential agent to Guatemala, charged to procure the concurrence of that State, and through her of all Central America, at any hazard or cost. This emissary found ready and powerful auxilaries in the men who had placed Carrers in power, and who had declared the aggregation of Central America to Mexico under the ephemeral entpire of Iturbide. The men who at that time had accepted titles from the dent of the St. George's Society. Give him a Mexican Emperor, and had induced him to send

an ermy of mercenaries to spill the blood of their own countrymen who lavored independence and the republic, were eager in their dhesion to the scheme of Santa Anna. They at once commenced a system of eneroachments on the few liberal features which had been left in the constitution of their nominal republic. The establishment of a consorship of the press, restriction of suffrage, recall of the Jesuits, restoration of the powers and property of the priests, and increase of the army, followed each other in rap'd succession. Intrigues were set on foot to bring over the remaining States to the Mexican scheme, and where these failed internal discords were formented, and aggressions made, with the hope of driving a reluctant people to accept the proposed change as the price of peace.

The right to appoint all the principal officers in the various municipalities was early arrogated, but no sooner obtained than they vere secretly instructed to declare for investing Carrera with perpetual and absolute power, and for the utter subversion of the existing civil organization. The traitors were too distrustful of their ability to control the people at large to attempt a submission of the question to the popular voice; nor dared they abmit it to the abject apology for a National Assembly which they had hitherto used for the purpose of giving formality to their decrees. They feared that some clarion voice might be raised even there, which should rouse the people

to their danger and defeat the conspiracy.

Cowardly as treacherous, they procured the dictamen of the obsequious municipalities and corporations, all of which were duly published in the official gazette. Month after month these were quietly accumulated, until finally, in September last, they were referred by the officers who had collected them to the so-called "Council of State," which, on the 23d of the same month, reported that the change recommended by these various municipalities had been effected by the very fact of the acoption of the resolutions themselves; and that the constitution of the State and all organizations under it had been superseded by them. In other words, that the resolutions of the municipalities, whether suggestive or advisatory, had all the force of an organic act, and were equivalent to the resolution of a constituent or constitutional assembly called with special reference to the change.

This monstrous doctrine, or rather this bold fraud on the people of the State, was promulgated by the Council in the following terms:-

gated by the Council in the following terms:—

The corporations indicate that their desires should be submitted to the action of the Assembly; but the Council have arrived at the conclusion that there is no power capable of dictating resolutions or making declarations upon an existing fact. They consider the fact (i.e. the investiture of Carrera with absolute and perpetual power,) established by the manifestations of the departments that it is superior to our present political organization, and one which cannot be limited or circumscribed by the provisions of the constitutional act.

It further appears to us that the Council of State has not the ability to take any resolution in the premises; as well because the subject is superior to their attributes, as because they her not competent to meet, by any resolution they might take, the magnitude of the matter in hand!

They are persuaded that whatever means, apparently legal, which they might adopt in the premises, would be no more than a vain formula, which would detract from the force of the truth, and therefore think it most appropriate merely to suggest the ceremonies which should be observed in carrying out the change.

With these extraordinary declarations the Council proceeds to regulate the order of ceremonies and proceedings for the day when Carrera is to be invested formally with the "perpetual Presidency and right to name his sucessor," and when the last form of republicanism shall disappear from that devoted country,

where its spirit is already extinct. In Mexico, republicanism expires under the fraud of a pretended popular election, and in Guatemala meder the fraud of municipa resolutions. In both cases the people, robbed of every means whereby they could make themselves heard, are crushed under the heel of unscrupulous force, and the power of a machinery which they cannot resist. The next act of the drama, which, but for its melancholy farce, will be the aggregation of Guatemala to the Empire of Mexico, and the direction of their combined power against those States further to the southward, which intrigue, aided by artful distractions, may not, in the meantime bring into the scheme of the Mexican usurper. The extent of support which he may receive from the monarchies of Europe, either in the form of sympathy or material aid, will depend much upon events in that quarter of the world which even now alone prevent him from receiving their open concurrence.

MECHANICS' MEETING-DANGER.-We per ceive a tendency in some of the sentiments expressed at the mechanics' meetings of the past week to the law of physical force and the disturbance of the peace and good order of society. Such sentiments at this crisis are dangerous playthings, and we warn our working classe against being led astray by any disorganizing and revolutionary advice. The mischief will recoil most heavily upon themselves. Take care. There is nothing in the recollection of the riotous scenes of 1836 to encourage their repetition. On the other hand, our wealthy ellow-citizens should remember that starving men are easily incited to the law of the strong arm; and that the laws are powerless if not sustained by the good will of the masses of the people. A spirit of patience and loyalty to society on the one side, and of open handed generosity and conciliation on the other, will weather us smoothly through the winter. With the return of spring the pressure will be with drawn, and better times will come. Meantime ct the rich see to it that there shall be no starvation; and let the suffering working men be patient yet a little longer. This is the reciprocity treaty which is now most needed.

SPEECHES AT THE NEW ENGLAND DINNER.-There are some points worthy of a passing notice in the speeches at the New England Pilgrim dinner of Friday night. The remarks of Charles King had a decided leaning to Know Nothingism. The speech of Seward, though a little shaky in the knees, had a strong squinting in the opposite direction, including a sidelong glance at "the higher law." But the most self-complacent speech was that of Mr. Young, President of the St. George's Society. He seems to have taken all the inflexible and incurable John Bulls in the country under his especial protection; and is wonderfully desirous to secure the sympathies of the American people against Russia, and in behalf of the allies. We think that Mr Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, and all her Majesty's Consuls in the United States, might as well surrender their official duties into the hands of Mr. Young. He is evidently willing, and perhaps may be capable, of taking care of all the interests of the British government and all the English people in the United States, in addition to his arduous and responsible duties of Presitrial.

Farty Elections-Contrast Between the Old For some days past the wire-pullers of the

old political parties have been bustly engaged in electing officers to rule over their committees. The whige have had their meetings, and the democrate, hard shell and soft shell, have both had theirs; and all have plunged into the practices which are rigorously observed on hese interesting occasions. Much brandy has been drunk, and many oaths used; half the rowdies in the city have had a frolic over these primary elections. Some-smart fellowshave voted as whige, softs and hards; thus naking a clean job of it, and pocketing money from all sides. Others who do the heavy work of elections have displayed equal freedom from prejudice in their readiness to fight. The whole misiness from the nominations to the close of proceedings, has been as disgraceful a scramble as usual. Very few respectable men, if any, have had anything to do with it; the business has been left to broken down idlers, grog shop keepers, rowdies and vagabonds, who have been guided by no other motive than views of personal gain, or a desire for a spree. This is the way in which the politics of this

city, and in a measure those of the State, have been managed for many years. Can any wonder that the Know Nothings should succeed as they do? We hear of no primary elections among them, whereat the rum bottle and thick sticks are the only arguments used: no rowdies meeting to divide up a ward among them, and "ensure the triumph," as the cant phrase is, of whomsoever pays them best. No dishonest announcements in the papers that 'the party" is to meet at such or such a gin alace when the only people who will frequent that place of meeting will be fellows who are notoriously on sale, voter, sticks and all. Very differently have the Know Nothings proceeded. Rum and riots have had no share in their victories. If the leaders have met to discustheir plans and prospects, they have done it quietly, and without noise, fuss, or rowdyism. In judging of their men, they have not asked who paid most or who treated most liberally; but, who was likely to make the most efficient public officer? Proceeding in this wise, and presenting in their tactics this bold contrast to he long-established practice of the old parties. the Know Nothings have independently of their principles insensibly gathered around them every man who was sick of corruption and blackguardism, and desired to restore the politics of New York to something like an honest and reputable footing. This class comprises nine-tenths of the worth and intelligence of the city. Years ago, respectable men were disgusted with the electoral practices of whigs and democrats, and craved earnestly for some new party to set the example of attempting to carry out the system of universal suffrage without grogehops, without bullies, and without bribery. At length they have found it. Thus far, the Know Nothings have fulfilled the promises held out by their chiefs, and the anticipations

formed of them in this respect. They may, like all other parties, relapse after a while, into the follies and disgraceful practices which have degraded the whigs and emocrats. The danger is even imminent. But if they are true to themselves, and rightly conscious of the true secret of their success, they will adhere steadily to the plan they commenced with, and regist to the death any attempt to engraft upon their organiza-tion the corsupt tactics of their political predecessors. They will set their faces against those hotbeds of corruption and infamy called primary conventions and managing committees, and will make whatever nominations they require without the intervention of the dis-benest hucksters of the political world. They will make to themselves a prohibitory law for the government of their voters, excluding rum and its influence from any share in their proceedings. If they do this, if they insist on derules and systems which are used by the three factions now contending against them, they may confidently rely on the support of every respectable and enlightened citizen. Men may object to their principles, and question the soundness of the doctrines which are understood to form the basis of their party creed; but in spite of this, so thorough is the detesta tion of the vile means by which the old parties are used to carry out their plans, and secure their principles, that people will rather vote for the Know Nothings, with whom they do not coincide, than the whigs and democrats, whose electioneering manœuvres they execrate and

ANATEUR AMERICAN DIPLOMATS-SEE WHAT THEY CAN DO .- We are informed, chapter and verse, by one of the Wall street journals, that our distinguished military cotemporary, Gen. ames Watson Webb, (\$52,675 67,) has been lately engaged in London as an amateur American diplomat: and that to his sagacity. promptitude, pluck and keen perception, are we indebted for the pacific adjustment of the late threatening rupture between Pierre Soulé and Napoleon the Third. It appears that all previous statements of the

nstrumentalities accomplishing this adjustment were erroneous; that even the letters upon the subject of Mr. Mason, our Minister at Paris, did not reach the real mainspring of this Napoleon and Soulé compromise. It was the Chevalier James Watson Webb that did the business. He says so, and it must be so. True, he had no authority in the premises; but he saw the danger of a war between France and the United States, and he magnanimously stepped in and prevented it, without authority, without instructions, and free gratis for nothing. His experience as Minister to Vienna, enabled him to see at a glance that Buchanan and Mason, under the influence of Soulé. Sickles and Sanders, were not to be trusted; and that there was no time to be lost. Accordingly, the chevalier Webb was the first man to break the news to Lord Clarendon of the danger of a war between the United States and France, to point out its consequences, and to show his lordship how the danger might be avoided. The result was the revocation of the interdict against Soulé, and the restoration of peace. Happy country! to have such amateur olunteer diplomats at a great crisis, in the right spot, and in the nick of time. False modesty would have suggested that Mr. Buchanan was the man to apply to Lord Clarendon. But Buchanan is slow and time was precious. False modesty would have ruined us. General Webb has saved us. Excepting his negotiations and certificates on

the Guyandotte coal mines, the amateur diplomatic position of Chevalier Webb with Lord Clarendon, it is thus shown, was strikingly analogous to the confidential relations which subsisted between the Chevalier Wikoff and Lord Palmerston before that terrible flare-up

with Miss Gamble. The two chevaliers have now fallen back into retirement-Wikoff rained by his continental escapade with the intracta-ble Miss Gamble; and Gen. Webb suffering from the absolute failure of his cheap farms and coal mines of the Guyandotte speculation. To what field of enterprise can we now direct the energies of these two dashing chevaliers-to what field requiring the highest diplomatic and military experience. "Eureka." We have it. The Kinney expedition to Central America. The very thing. Let them be enrolled in the Kinney expedition.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION .- Now is the time for men of pluck and good constitutions, not afraid of the Isthmus fever, and not afraid of a little hard fighting, by way of variety-now is the time for them to enlist in the Kinney expedition. No winter in Central America. Plenty of rain. Inquire of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the editors of the Union, or of Col. Forney, or any other member of the Kitchen Cabinet at Washington.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington.
THE MEDIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
EUROPEAN WAR.

Washington, Dec. 23, 1854.
The Committee on Foreign Relations of the House, is understood, have agreed to report unanimously a resolution in favor of the interposition of the United States as mediator between the Allied Powers and Eu-

REDEMPTION OF THE PUBLIC DEST-CONVICTION OF LUCAS-LEGAL DECISION.

rope, similar to that submitted by Mr. Clingman.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1854. of the public debt redeemed was \$167,000. The total re-deemed during the week, will add up about \$800,000. S. F. Lucas was found guilty to-day, on the second trial, for obtaining money under false pretonces from Measrs. Chubb Brothers.

In the case of the Corporation of this city vs. Werner, for selling liquor in violation of the recent liquor law,

ded that the defendant was entitled under his license granted previous to the passage of

Election of a U. S. Senator from Florida. COLUMBIA, Dec., 23, 1854.

as United States Senator from that State

DEPARTURE OF LORD ELGIN-LEVEE OF THE NEW QUEBEC, Dec. 23, 1854. Lord Eigin left here yesterday for England, via New York. He delivered two farewell addresses, and was es-corted out of the city by a guard of honor. Sir E. Head, the new Governor-General, held his first levee at the Government House yesterday.

SUICIDES—ACCIDENT AND DEATH—THE CELEBRATION

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1854. John Hantzinger, a single man, employed in a factory at Manayunk, committed suicide lrst night, by cutting his throat.

Anthony Guthner fell from a porter wagon to-day, at the tollgate, near Manayunk, and broke his neck.

John Baird, a convict in the Eastern Penitentiary, committed suicide by hanging himself with a handker-chief to the grating of his cell. He was sentenced last

March to two years imprisoment, for having purchased a quantity of iron stolen by some boys.

The coroner held an inquest upon the body of John Dike, who died at the Hospital from the effects of a gunshot, fired by one of three brothers livingin, the neighborhood where he resided. It is supposed the shooting was

The streets of the city this evening are thronged with people, and it appears as if the whole community had made up their minds to enjoy Christmas eve. The Santa Anna Guards are now out on parade, wear-

ing every description of fancy dress, and accompa by fine bands of music discoursing most lively airs.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL—MISS BUNE-LEY, THE ESCAPED NUN, ETC. BALTIMORS, Dec. 23, 1854.

We have received here no mail south of R this evening.

Miss Bunkley, the nun who recently escaped from the convent at Emmittsburg, is writing a long letter in reply to that of the Superioress of the convent, published a few days since. She intends giving a complete narrative

The ship William Nelson had arrived at New Orleans om Havre, with 568 emigrants, and reported 60 deaths on board during the passage.

From Buffalo.THE JOINT STOCK BANK SUED—ACTION FOR LIBEL

BUFFALO, Dec. 23, 1854.

The "Joint Stock Bank" has been sued here as a foreign corporation, and injunctions issued holding all the debts due the bank for the benefit of the bill holders. This attaches the assets of Hiram Johnson's banking

S. P. Allen, editor of the Rochester Democrat pleaded guilty in an action for libel, yesterday, in the Superior Court, and urged extenuating circumstances. He was fined \$25. The libel was against the editor of a Buffalo paper.

Bosron, Dec. 23, 1854.

About 12 o'clock last night a fire broke out at No. 22 School street, known as the Newspaper Exchange, and occupied by George J. Bemis, Moore, Riddle & Co., John Wilson & Son, and other printers. The newspaper offices burned out or damaged are The New England Farmer, The Massachusetts Floughman, Christian Register, True Massachusetts Floughman, Christian Register, True Mag, Puritan and Recorder, and Touths' Companion. The fire was confined to the upper portion of the build ing, the stores underneath escaping damage except from water. The loss amounts to about \$15,000.

A Case of Poisoning. ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1854.
On Monday last, Mrs. Geo. E. Rice, of this city, died after a very short illness. Circumstances tending to show that she died from the effects of poison, induced an inquiry to be made, and after a post mortem exami-nation had been held, such was proved to be the case. Charles Gill, her brother-in-law, has been arrested on uspicion of having caused her death. The parties are

Explosion at a Safety Fuse Establishment

highly respectable.

HARTFORD, Dec. 23, 1854.
The main building of the large safety fuse establish nent of Bacon & Bro., in Smithfield, Conn., was entirely estroyed last night, in consequence of some of the ma terial employed in making the fusés exploding and set-ing the building on fire. The loss has not been ascer-

Heavy Damages in a Slander Suit. NEWARK, Dec. 23, 1854.
In the case of Ruckel vs. Francis the verdict is for plaintiff; damages \$5,000.

State of the Weather.

The thermometer in this city this morning stood at 20 deg. below zero. deg, below zero.

LONGUNIL, C. E., Dec. 23, 1854.

At 7 o'clock this morning, the thermometer indicate-

GORHAM, N. H., Dec. 23, 1854.

22 deg. below gard. Thermometer 22 deg. below zero.

At sunrise this morning, the thermometer stood at 16 deg. below zero.

Weather fine, clear and cold; wind N.W.; thermometer 21 deg. below zero.

Weather clear and very cold. Wind N. W. The weather here is clear and cold, Wind N. W.
Thermometer 28 deg. below zero.

Weather clear and cold. Thermometer 6 deg. below ero. Wind N. W.

Weather clear. Thermometer 10 deg. above zero.

Markets.

New ORIMANS, Dec. 22, 1854.

Our cotton market has undergone no change to-day.

The business amounted to 4,500 bales. The sales during the past week foot up 34,000 bales, and the receipts for the same period have been 37,000 bales, leaving a stock

on hand of 100,000 bales. The receipts at all the fi-ern perts are new 40,000 bales in excess of the same last year. The sales of coffee during the week have 9,500 bags, at 5% a 9c. for Rio; the stock new on he 57,000 bags.

Pintaden, Pag. 23, 1854.

We have no alteration to report in the monay market to-day. Stocks are firm. Reading, 34%; Morris Canal, 11%; Long Island Rallroad, 12%; Pennsylvania Rallroad, 40%; Penns 5's, 81.

The Ship St. Patrick.

STATEMENT OF HENJAMIN R. GRIPPEN, MASTER OF
THE SCHOONER EMPIRE STATE.

I was the first person that boarded the ship. St.

Patrick; I did so about twenty minutes after she struck; the Captain requested myself and my crew to stay by him and help to land the passengers, if prudent; we did stay by him all that night and next day. I see by the report in the HERALD of Saturday, that Captain El ear to the shin that night, but did not come on until about 9 o'clock next morning, after sign tress had been made. In my opinion the Capt St. Patrick, his officers, and crew, used the passenge as well as could be expected. The crew stated captain was a gentleman in every respect, and an able any of the passengers used badly. I thought that it passengers were in as good a condition as passengers were in as good a condition as passengers were none of them then sick, and I was informed to only two, infants, had died during the passage. For the moment the ship struck until the time we left in the captain was untiring in his exertions for her safety and that of all on board; he never ate a mouthful or alept during that time. The doctor states that a lise was run from the ship to the shore next morning; I beg to say that we ran a line to the shore at 9 o'clock the night she struck, and were about to land the passengers then, but the captain thought they would perish from cold if put on shore at that time, and hence they were kept till next morning. The crew were employed is lightening the ship all the night; they worked nobly, notwithstanding the intense cold of the weather. I was the last person who left the ship with any of the pas-sengers. The passengers, in leaving the ship, opened their trunks themselves, and took away all the article which they required, and everything valuable from them

Measures on Foot for the Benefit of the Pe

Measures on Foot for the Henefit of the Peer—Hints from Correspondents.

We are favored every day with letters from correspondents on the best means of relieving the present distress among the laboring classes. Some of these epistles contain very excellent suggestions, but the majority of them propose schemes of a very doubtful as pediency, and betray a strong propensity on the part of some people to waste good ink and spoil valuable paper. Among others we have received the following, which we say to the henefit of the parties appealed to The life. give for the benefit of the parties appealed to.

give for the benefit of the parties appealed to. The idea has certainly the merit of originality:—

FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1854.

I see in your paper of this day that you are doing alf in your power to call attention to the suffering of the poor. I would suggest that you should propose that the keepers of barrooms devote the prefits of one day's business to the charitable fund, and I am sure that there are but few who will not answer the call. By rights, there ought not to be one dissenting voice amongst them, for many are the sixpences that they have received, and will receive, from the working community. Should your appeal be in vain, it will not be lost, for many will see the folly of spending their money amongst a class of men who refuse when called upon to relieve in part the distress, which in many cases has been caused by them.

Another correspondent sends us a long communication.

Another correspondent sends us a long communica-tion in the form of an appeal, on behalf of the "ne-glected and helpless working girls of New York." He

While the press and the public appreciate and ag in behalf of the numerous mechanics thrown out of ployment this winter, and justly sympathise with wretchedness, and the future without who, with the trifling assistances a compy be passed safely over these hard appeal to the mothers and sisters of their cast-off clothing; to the fathers as tribute their mite of money; and to the

ordent then goes on to pro ing a fund of twenty thousand dollars, and offers to furnish two thousand himself. As this part of the note street, we omit it. He concludes by calling on the clergy to collect money for this worthy object.

The following appeal is in circulation, and will, no doubt, be heartily responded to. It would be well, however, for donors to be careful-to whom they give their

APPRAL OF THE MECHANICS' AND WORKING MENS'
APPRAL OF THE OFFICENS AND OTHERS OF
THIS CITY.

We, the undersigned, having formed ourselves into a
committee, with the concurrence of a mass meeting held
in the Park, on Friday afternoon, December 22, 1884, do
hereby present to you our appeal in behalf of our fellow
men, some of whom are wholly without mozey, or work
to obtain the same; some having families depending
upon them entirely for support, having no other resource. We make an earnest appeal in behalf of the
same in thus form, thinking that the better part of the
community will duly aid us, and add their mite, which
in the end will return to the donor, and alleviate the
sufferings of many who are now destitute.

The brokers, among others, are contributing money for
this most laudable purpose. At a meeting held yesterday \$2,000 was subscribed. So large a sum raised in
times like these, speaks well for the brokers. Will not
all the wealthy come forward and do likewise?

A physician sends in the following notice. It contains
a valuable suggestion, which we trust will be heeded:—

Ninth warders, assemble for the relief of the poor and
suffering in your midst. "The poor ye have always with
you," more particularly so at the present. Will not the
clergymen present the subject to their respective congregations, and devote a Sabbath day's collection to the
same laudable purpose? Ought not luxuries, for a time
at least, be dispensed with?

On Christmas Day a mass meeting will be held in the

On Christmas Day a mass meeting will be held in the Park, at noon, pursuant to the following announce-

ment:—
A meeting will be held at the Park on Christmas Day at 12 o'clock. Peace and good will to all men. Come one, come all, high and low, rich and poor, and to us reason together on the state of the poor, and to adopt means for our beneat. By request of many citizens.

Maryland Coal Trade.—For the week ending Saturday, December 16, the shipments of coal were small. The amount transported during that period, from the whole coal region, is 8,169.15 tons, of which 490,-131.13 tons were transported over the Baltimore and Ohio Railcad, and 150,233.02 tons descended the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The coal operators are doing a small business at this time, owing to the closing of the canal by ice, and the inability of the Baltimore and Ohio Pailroad to transport coal to the East.—Cumberland, 2 degraph.

Coroners' Inquests.

Examination of Dennis Carrick and Peter M. Lawson, charged with Murder.—Yesterday, Dennis Carrick and Peter M. Lawson were brought before Coroner Gamble, to answer to the charge of murder, preferred against them by the Coroner's Jury.

Carrick, on being questioned, testified that he was thirty years of age, that he was born in Ireland, and that he now resided at 43 James street, in Brooklyn. When asked what he had to say in reference to the charge brought against him, he replied that the deed alleged was done in self-derence, and declined answering any further questions, by advice of his counsel.

Lawson, on being examined, testified that No. 6 Rector street; I am a sailor. In relation to the charge preferred against me, I have to say that I am not guilty of the crime charged upon me; I am advised by Henry L. Clinton, my counsel, that any statement I might make would not be legal evidence in my favor; I shall, therefore, reserve my defence for another tribunal.

Both the prisoners were then committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Accidental Dearm—A Singular Care.—The Coroner asterias held an inquest on the beds of Robert Aller.

ACCIDENTAL DRATE-A SINGULAR CASE.-The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Robert Allen, at his late residence, 203 East Twenty-third street, who was killed by the discharge of a pistol, under very sin-

was killed by the discharge of a pistol, under very singular circumstances. It appears the deceased kept a meat stail in Third avenue, near Nineteenth street, and, as he was in the habit of having considerable money on his person, he carried a loaded pistol with him, and placed it under his pillew at night. On the night of the 22d inst. he went to bed, and, as usual, placed his pistol under his head. He was apparently in good health and spirits when he retired. In the morning his mother called him, as usual, and shortly after heard the report of a pistol, and, on entering the room, found her son